

THE DAILY CAIRO BULLETIN.

VOLUME X.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1878.

NEW SERIES--NO. 3.

THE MAILS.

GENERAL DELIVERY open 7:30 a. m.; close 6:30 p. m.; Sunday 8:30 a. m.; close at 5 p. m.
Through Express Mails via Illinois Central and Mississippi Central Railroads close at 12:30 p. m. Cairo and Poplar Bluff Through and Way Mail closes at 12:30 p. m.
Way Mail (via Illinois Central, Cairo and Vincennes and Mississippi Central Railroads) close at 5:40 p. m.
Way Mail for Narrow Gauge Railroad closes at 8 a. m.
Cairo and Evansville River Route closes at 6:30 p. m. daily (except Friday).

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Express..... 9:00 p. m. 12:10 a. m.
Mail..... 4:00 a. m. 1:10 p. m.
Freight..... 7:30 a. m. 4:00 p. m.
Freight..... 8:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
CAIRO AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.
Mail..... 10:00 p. m. 4:15 a. m.
ST. LOUIS, I. M. AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Express..... 5:00 a. m. 2:30 p. m.
Cairo and St. Louis (freight).
Through Express..... 5:15 p. m. 8:45 a. m.
Multiphase Accommodation 12:45 p. m. 2:30 p. m.
Except Sunday. Except Monday.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

City Officers.

Mayor—Henry Winter.
Treasurer—B. F. Parker.
Clerk—J. B. Phillips.
Comptroller—Wm. B. Gilbert.
Marshal—C. D. Arter.
Attorney—W. Q. McLean.
Police Magistrate—J. J. Bird.
JUDGES OF ALDERMEN.
First Ward—Geo. Yeomans, Wm. O'Callahan.
Second Ward—Wood Rittenhouse, N. B. Thistlewood.
Third Ward—W. P. Wright, John Wood.
Fourth Ward—Charles O. Patten, D. J. Foley.
Fifth Ward—T. W. Halliday, Chas. Lancaster.
County Officers.
Circuit Judge—D. J. Baker.
Circuit Clerk—J. A. Reeves.
County Judge—R. S. Yeomans.
County Clerk—S. M. Blum.
County Attorney—W. C. Mulkey.
County Treasurer—A. J. Alden.
Sheriff—Peter Sapp.
Coroner—R. Fitzgerald.
County Commissioners—T. W. Halliday, M. V. Brown, Geo. W. Sammons.

CHURCHES.

AFRICAN M. E.—Fourteenth street, between Walnut and Cedar streets; services Sabbath 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School 1:30 p. m.
CHRISTIAN—Eighteenth street; meeting Sabbath 10:30 p. m.; preaching occasionally.
CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—(Episcopal) Fourteenth street; Morning prayers (Sabbath) 10:30 a. m.; evening prayers, 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school 9 a. m. Rev. St. J. Dillie, Lee, Rector.
LUTHERAN—Thirteenth street; services Sabbath 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 9 a. m. Rev. Duerschner, Pastor.
METHODIST—Cor. Eighth and Walnut streets; preaching Sabbath 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School 9 a. m. Rev. A. P. Morrison, pastor.
PRESBYTERIAN—Eight street; preaching on Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School at 9 p. m. Rev. B. Y. George, pastor.
SECOND FREE-WILL BAPTIST—Fifteenth street, between Walnut and Cedar streets; services Sabbath at 9 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; services every day at 9 p. m.
ST. JOSEPH'S—(Roman Catholic) Corner Cross and Walnut streets; services Sabbath 10:30 a. m.; Sunday School at 2 p. m.; Vespers 8 p. m.; services every day at 9 p. m.
ST. PATRICK'S—(Roman Catholic) Corner Ninth street and Washington avenue; services Sabbath at 10 a. m.; Vespers 8 p. m.; Sunday School 9 p. m.; services every day at 9 p. m. Rev. F. Zahel, priest.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

EDWARD A. BUDER

(Successor to E. & W. Buder.)

MANUFACTURING JEWELER.

And Dealers in

Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry

—AND—

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Cor. Eighth St. and Washington Ave.

H. HOUPP,

Watchmaker & Jeweler

NO. 10 EIGHTH STREET.

Between Commercial and Washington aves.,

FINE WATCHWORK & SPECIALTY.

All kinds of Solid Jewelry made to order.

WHOLESALE WINES AND LIQUORS.

R. SMYTH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Liquors

—AND—

Wines of all Kinds.

NO. 60 OHIO LEVER.

MESSRS. SMYTH & CO. have constantly a large stock of the best goods in the market and give especial attention to the wholesale branch of the business.

PAINTS, OILS, WALL PAPER, ETC.

B. F. BLAKE,

DEALER IN

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes

WALL PAPER.

Window Glass, Window Shades, Etc.

Always on hand the celebrated ILLUMINATING

AURORA OIL.

Bross' Building, Commercial Ave.,

Cairo, Ill.

REFLECT.

CARBOLINE Gives the utmost satisfaction as a Hair Renewer.
CARBOLINE Has a magical effect on Gray Hairs.
CARBOLINE Is free from irritating and poisonous chemicals.
CARBOLINE Is the natural nourishment for the hair.
CARBOLINE Has been endorsed by the highest medical authority.
CARBOLINE Gives weak and sickly hair the gloss and vigor of youth.

THE GENUINE ARTICLE

To be Had at Barclay's.

CARBOLINE!

Crowning Triumph of 19th Century.

Barclay's' Either Store.

WHITE LEAD.

Collier, Southern, Phoenix—any other brand wanted—cheap at Barclay's.

WHITE ZINC.

French and American—cheap at Barclay's.

PAINTS.

Black, Green, Blue, Yellow, Brown Red and all colors—cheap at Barclay's.

PURE LINSEED OIL.

Raw and Boiled TURPENTINE, JAPAN DRYER—cheap at Barclay's.

VARNISHES.

Conch, Furniture, Damar—the best, to be had at Barclay's.

CARBOLINE!

Crowning Triumph of 19th Century.

Barclay's' Either Store.

CARBOLINE Restores faded or gray hair to its natural color.

CARBOLINE Is not a dye—restores the hair naturally.

CARBOLINE Cures all diseases of the Scalp.

CARBOLINE Keeps the hair moist and the head cool.

CARBOLINE Makes the hair look natural and beautiful.

CARBOLINE Delightful, fragrant, and sure all the time.

FOR THIS

WONDER OF THE AGE!

Go to Barclay's.

Latest News.

MARKETS.

LATEST FROM NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Prices Current in those Markets Yesterday.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

NEW YORK, May 4, 12:05 p. m.—Wheat nominal; No. 2 Chicago \$1 23½@1 24; No. 2 Milwaukee \$1 24½@1 25; Red Winter \$1 30@1 38; Amber \$1 32@1 40; Corn quiet; steamer 54c; No. 3, 51c; No. 2, 55@57c.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CHICAGO, May 4 (closing report).—Pork—June \$8 62½@8 65; July \$8 82½. Wheat—May \$1 11½; June \$1 09; July \$1 06½. Corn—May 39½c; June 40½c bid; July 41½@41¾c.

WASHINGTON.

What is Thought of the Florida Frauds There.

Doings and Sayings at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1878.—There was a general expectation, among those who visited the House yesterday, that some member would offer the resolution in relation to the Florida crookedness, but those gentlemen who have the matter in special charge were not ready to move, and other eager members had the good sense to refrain from any act which might unduly hasten investigation. I have industriously sought information as to the Florida trouble, and am sure that it is a more serious affair for Mr. Hayes and his friends, and for the Republican party, than is conceded by them. As certainly as two and two make four, just so certainly the Electoral Commission would have given no right to seven votes that it could not "go behind the returns," if McLean's present statement had been before it. Before the week is over I expect action on the part of the House, which will lead to the bringing of McLean and Dennis and other Florida people before a committee to testify.

Besides this Florida business there is a story of wickedness from New Orleans. Senator Kellogg is said to have charged that one of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board received ten thousand dollars for throwing out Democratic and throwing in Republican votes. Nobody will doubt the story, even though it comes from Kellogg. It is certain that all those Louisiana and Florida rogues got off if they wanted it, and the common belief, based on concurring Democratic and Republican testimony, is that not one of them would have refused money if it had been offered. About the only question, if there is any question, is whether or not Jack Chandler, Foster and the rest, attempted to buy the precious lot. If they tried they succeeded.

The Senate and House appear to agree that there should be no further contraction of greenback circulation. The House expressed its views to that effect yesterday by a vote of 177 to 35, and in the Senate there is thought to be no greater division of sentiment.

A sub-committee of a House committee has agreed to report a bill limiting to fifteen the number of Chinese who may come in one vessel at one time to the United States. This, I believe, if passed, will be our first law of the kind. U. S. Judge Sawyer decided yesterday, in San Francisco, that a Chinaman is "not a white person within the meaning of the term as used in the naturalization laws," and not, therefore, entitled to become a citizen. Few of the race have shown a desire to be naturalized, and the decision of the court, even if sustained, which is doubtful, will probably have little effect upon emigration. But the proposed act of Congress will be effectual.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill foots up, as it passed the house, less than \$15,000,000. This is \$6,000,000 less than the last bill of the kind passed by a Republican house. It is also less than the bill of last year. The house committee have shown a disposition to make reductions wherever they were possible. A few years of Democratic congress—and the expenses of the government would be reduced very materially. Control of the house by Republicans, on the contrary, means a returning to large expenditures. This is so plain that I don't like to repeat it often, but all do not seem to understand it. A sunset singer of Iowa sends to congress, with his protest against a land-grab bill, the following verse:

"The law condemns the man or woman Who steals the goose from off the common, But lets the greater felon loose Who steals the common from the goose."

—Have your job printing put up in Hodder's Patent Blotter Pads. It is neat, involves no extra expense, and is stationary-saving. Drop in at THE BULLETIN office and see it.

AWFUL DISASTER.

SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS OF MINNEAPOLIS MILLS.

A Colossal Structure Swept Out of Existence.

AND OTHERS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Fourteen Persons Bereft of Life by the Calamity.

LOSS ONE AND A HALF MILLION OF DOLLARS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 2.—At seven o'clock this evening the city was shaken as by an earthquake by a fearful explosion, which was promptly traced to the group of great flouring mills in what is known as the Platform, just above St. Anthony falls, where the entire flouring districts of the city is concentrated. The explosion came from the great Washburn mill from which a column of flame was seen to shoot up several hundred feet followed by a crash which crushed the immense structure like an egg shell. Secondary explosions instantly destroyed Thompson & Hoyt and the Humboldt mills, and the flames immediately burst out, communicating to Galaxy mills, those of Pettit, Robinson & Co., Cahill, Ankeny & Co., L. Day & Sons, Day & Rollins, Buell, Newton & Co., Garton, Hayward & Co., the Washburne A and B mills and lesser structures, down the bank of the river, nearly to the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad shop.

DESTRUCTION FROM THE SHOCK of the explosion extended much further, glass being wrecked for several squares and buildings shaken throughout the city. At 8:30 the fire was raging within these limits and the firemen working valiantly to subdue the flames. The immediate theory of the explosion is that it took place in the gas generated in the patent middling purifier process. The loss of life is undoubtedly great, but full details are lacking in the confusion that surrounds the scene. First rumors made the dead seventy to eighty, but this is not borne out by inquiry.

THE EXPLOSION took place at the hour of changing day for night hands, and many of both were undoubtedly in the building. Twenty-two men went on in the Vetsburn mill at 6:30. None of them have been heard from up to 8:30. Many others of the day force must have been in the building. Up to 9 o'clock the list of

KILLED AND INJURED.

So far as ascertained, is as follows: Big Mill—Grinders: Chas. Henning, Fred. Merrill, Clark Willbur; others—Wm. Leslie, Cyrus Ewing; machinists—Ole Shie, Walker Savage, Patrick Judd, Ed. Merrill; Watchman—Harry Hicks, E. W. Burbanks, and one unknown. Aug. Smith was blown out of the window, but not killed.

Diamond Mill—Jno. Boyer, killed. David Ward had gone out after a pail of water and escaped unhurt.

Galaxy Mill—Joe Mant, in the third story, after the mill was blown out, jumped down into the canal, and escaped unhurt. Zenith Mill—Two men, Windstrum and Fred George.

In Pettit, Robinson & Co.'s mills, Dean Day was thrown out of the window and injured.

LATE PARTICULARS.

Later investigation confirms the opinion that the first estimates of the loss of life were exaggerated; the number of dead is now placed at seventeen. Many thrilling incidents and narrow escapes are reported. Daniel Day was blown the whole length of Pettit & Robinson's mill and through a window and escaped. One poor fellow, who could not be recognized, had escaped alive from the explosion and was observed crawling through the darting, hungry flames towards the track of the Minneapolis and St. Louis road directly in the rear of the Washburn mill. He managed to reach the rail and then evidently became exhausted and fell back into the raging hell behind where his agonies instantly ended.

It now appears that most of the day force had gone home and only the smaller night force remained.

THE LOSS TO PROPERTY is enormous, but the confusion is too great for any intelligent estimate at present. A rough calculation places it at \$1,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 will fall upon the milling interest. The loss throughout the city by breaking of glass, etc., is \$10,000. Five mills and a planing mill were destroyed besides adjoining property, including \$7 out of the 197 runs of stone in the city.

The five flouring mills, which are involved in the disaster, form a group which comprises the heaviest concerns in the state. Chief among them were the two Washburn mills, the property of ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, of which the one in which the explosion occurred was the largest flouring-mill in the country and the largest but one in the world. It was built in 1870, included 41 runs of stone and was worth \$200,000. It is now a

STOKING MASS OF RUINS.

with its companions on the platform. The destruction is complete so far as the limits above-named and serious within much wider bounds. The flames are still raging in the ruins, but are under control and no further extension is feared. It is now hoped that the dead will be confined to the fourteen mentioned as in the Washburn mill.

ST. PAUL ACCOUNTS.

ST. PAUL, May 2.—The shock of the explosion of the Washburn mill at Minneapolis was plainly felt here, and the flames were seen, creating intense excitement in various parts of the city. Pieces of charred roof-paper, small timbers and cinders were picked up, hurled in the air by the explosion, and brought here, nine miles distant, by the wind. The news was received here by telegraph immediately, and fire engines were made ready to send, but inability to secure transportation prevented their arrival

in time to be of use. There were no trains to Minneapolis after the news was received, but hundreds of people went up by road, the lively stables being emptied in an hour.

O'BRIEN DEAD.

A PACIFIC COAST MILLIONAIRE JOINS THE INNUMERABLE CARAVAN AND LEAVES HIS GOLD BEHIND HIM.

SAN FRANCISCO, May.—W. S. O'Brien, of Flood & O'Brien, died at San Rafael this afternoon after a lingering illness of several months. His death will in no manner interfere with the business of the firm. About a year and a half ago all the property of the firm was divided, with the exception of the mining stock business, which remains in common, Mr. Flood having the management of deceased's interests. The arrangement will continue in force for the present, and business will go on as usual. Mr. O'Brien's death has been hourly expected for several days. He leaves a will, the conditions of which are as yet unknown. He was a bachelor, but has a sister, niece and nephew in this State, and a sister and niece in Paris or en route. His property is vaguely estimated at \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, but it is intimated that, as usual, rumor has magnified his wealth.

ENGLAND.

Memorialists Encouraging the Queen in Her Belligerent Policy.

Proposed Lockout of the Cotton Spinning Operatives.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Dispatches from London yesterday say that a memorial to the Queen is being extensively signed in Sheffield expressing confidence in the Ministers and a willingness to sacrifice for the conduct of war until the cause of peace and order in Europe is secured from lawlessness and reckless oppression.

Blackburn operative cotton spinners adjourned the question again of seeing the masters for a week. All operatives, although complaining of hunger, seem to be perfectly firm. They regard the intended lockout as a Godsend, because it will bring on a crisis quickly.

A telegram from Blackburn says the lockout contemplated by the masters will embrace the main artery seventy miles long, from Ulverston to Colne, with branches far and wide. The strike is mostly ended at Church and Accrington, but elsewhere the spirit is becoming more uncompromising. The masters declare that they have gained to the extent of 10 percent by clearing off their surplus stock at better prices than could be obtained if the mills had been working. From two or three thousand weavers met at Darwen Wednesday and reaffirmed they would only accept reduced wages if coupled with reduced time, and would not even communicate with the masters at present. Disturbances occurred at Burnley last night. The operatives of one mill who accepted reduction were hooted and pelted.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia Desirous of Peace with England.

Irritation at St. Petersburg on the Question of Fortresses.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Cable telegrams state that a St. Petersburg correspondent says it is not at all probable anything in the shape of an ultimatum will be sent to the Porte for the present at least, although there may have been some such intention a little time ago when it was believed England had determined on war and was merely endeavoring to gain time. Now, however, extreme skepticism in regard to the pacific aspirations of some of the British Ministers seem to be diminished. Russia is not likely to do anything to precipitate a crisis as long as a reasonable chance for a pacific solution remains. A well-informed St. Petersburg correspondent of the Political Correspondence says the important decisions which caused this favorable change in Russia's attitude were arrived at in a great council presided over by the Czar on April 28.

Great irritation prevails at St. Petersburg on the question of fortresses. The Turks having no fear of occupation of their capital, justify their non-surrender of fortresses by asserting that the Russians have no right to remain at Telataldia, not to mention San Stefano. The Turkish argument on the point appears to be well founded. It is also said that Fasil Pasha, Commandant of Shumia, has declared that he will not surrender it. The Turks are also raising difficulties in regard to dispatching commissioners to assist in pacifying Musulman insurgents.

It is stated that the Russians are removing stores which the Grand Duke Nicholas accumulated at Bujukdere, which would seem to indicate that all idea of embarking there had been abandoned.

WHY GIRLS CANNOT THROW STONES.

The difference between a girl's throwing and a boy's is this: The boy crooks his elbow and reaches back with the upper part of his arm at about right angles with about forty-five degrees; the direct act of throwing is accomplished by bringing the arm back with a sort of snap, like the tail of a snake or a whip-lash, working every joint from shoulder to wrist, and sometimes making your elbow sing as though you had got a whack on the crazy-bone. The girl throws with her whole arm rigid, the boy with his whole arm relaxed. Why this marked and unmistakable difference exists we never learned until, at a somewhat advanced period, we dove into a book of physiology, and learned that the clavicle, or collar-bone, in the anatomy of a female is some inches longer, and set some degrees lower down than in the masculine frame. This long, crooked, awkward bone interferes with the full and free action of the shoulder, and that's the reason why a girl cannot throw a stone.

AUSTRIA.

Precautionary Measures of the Austrians.

REVIVAL OF THE QUESTION OF A EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Gen. Todleben Negotiating with Admiral Hornby.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Information from Vienna, dated yesterday, is to the effect that in consequence of the concentrations of Russian troops near the Transylvanian frontier, it has become necessary for Austria to take precaution. According to reliable information the question of concentrating an Austrian army in Transylvania is being seriously considered.

The Political Correspondence states that the revival of negotiations between Russia and England relative to a congress is due to the initiative of the former. The negotiations will be based upon larger concessions than hitherto acceded to by Russia.

A special from Constantinople reports that General Todleben has resumed negotiations with Admiral Hornby in regard to the details of withdrawal. He has also resumed negotiations with the Porte for the evacuation of the ceded fortresses, but as yet without result. Saffet Pasha declaring that the Russians have not carried out the San Stefano treaty.

HOW TO TELL THAT EGGS ARE EGGS.

A good egg will sink in water. A boiled egg which is done will dry quickly on the shell when taken from the kettle.

The boiled eggs which adhere to the shell are fresh laid.

After an egg has laid a day or more, the shell comes off easily when boiled.

A fresh egg has a lime like surface to its shell.

Stale eggs are glassy and smooth of shell.

Eggs which have been packed in lime look stained and show the action of the lime on the surface.

Eggs packed in bran a long time smell and taste musty.

With the aid of the hands or a piece of paper rolled in funnel shape and held toward the light, the human eye can look through the egg shell and all.

If the egg is clear and golden in appearance when held to the light it is good; if dark or spotted, it is bad.

The badness of an egg can sometimes be told by shaking it near the holder's ear, but this is a dangerous one.

Thin shells are caused by lack of gravel, etc., among the hens laying the eggs.

Many devices have been tested to keep eggs fresh, but the less time an egg is kept the better for the egg and the one who eats it.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

Mrs. Ashby, of Bloomington, has reached her 100th birthday.

The Carlondale Observer, in its Normal University notes, says that "the classes in Botany have never been so favored in having such an abundance of flowers for analysis so early in the term. In a short time the members of the Botany and Geology classes will take a trip to Makanda for the purpose of making collections for study, etc."

—Commissioner Clements, when returning from his "last visit to Chester," says the Carlondale Observer, brought home the remains of a tooth belonging to a mammoth, an extinct species of the elephant, which was recently discovered on the State's Prison grounds in digging a trench some twenty-four feet under the late surface of the earth. It has suffered a considerable decay, but a portion of the enamel is on one side of the tooth and seems entirely perfect to the naked eye. The diameter of the tooth cross-wise of the jaw is four inches and the longest prong still remaining is eight inches in length, although it is very much reduced from its original size.

—The Oil City (Pa.) Derrick settles the Jeff Davis female wardrobe business. Its editor was there, and, dashing all blushes aside, at this late day lays on the altar of his country this confession: "Our sense of justice prompts us to come to the rescue. Mr. Davis wore a cross-grain silk, cut bias, with a George Francis Train, which he carried under his arm to keep it out of mud. It had a deep skirt, adjusted by two bust darts, and a narrow under-arm gorge on each side of the front and on each front of the side, together with a beautifully-arched centerpiece with raised seam which proceeded to the breast-bone at the back, thence diagonally by degrees to the shoulder-blade at the front."

HAVE YOU A COUGH.

That dry hacking cough is the herald of approaching consumption. To check the swift progress of the destroyer, prompt and decisive measures must be resorted to. A dose of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound, taken when the coughing spells come on, will afford immediate relief, and eventually effect a thorough cure. It will be found equally beneficial in all forms of throat and lung disorders. In case of croup it is of inestimable value. Call at the drug store of Barclay Brothers and inquire about it; they will furnish you with a trial size bottle for 10 cents. Large sizes 50 cents and one dollar.

Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cts.